

were misleading since they created the impression that the ingestion of sea water would serve some useful purpose, whereas ingestion of sea water would serve no useful purpose: "The Mysterious ingredient of sea-water, which must be present in addition to the salts and minerals of sea-water, has long been a subject of interest for marine biologists. The lack of this ingredient in artificial sea-water results in inability of the aquarium to support marine life. The inorganic composition of sea-water is, in general terms, similar to the composition of extracellular fluids in the body. Like the body, the ocean maintains a constant osmotic, ionic and acid-base structure and a nearly constant temperature, and it uses for these purposes the same materials as those found in the body. The concentration of the minerals in sea-water is over three times that of the blood serum."

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: November 6, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1874. Misbranding of Poland Water. U. S. v. 900 Bottles of Poland Water and 200 Booklets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 17745. Sample No. 2935-H.)

LIBEL FILED: October 4, 1945, District of Columbia.

PRODUCT: 300 ½-gallon bottles, 400 1-quart bottles, and 200 12-ounce bottles of *Poland Water*, offered for sale by Magruder, Inc., at Washington, D. C., together with 200 accompanying booklets entitled "Let Me Tell You What Poland Water Can Do For You." Examination showed that the product was a slightly mineralized water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements and designs in the booklets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of illness regarded as incurable, pain due to gravel (uric acid calculi), stiffness of joints, kidney and bladder troubles, heart trouble, artery and kidney changes, dyspeptic troubles, any disease accompanied by hardening of tissue, scanty secretion of the kidneys, stomach ailments and digestive trouble, hepatic and renal calculi, sluggish bowel action, headache, depression, nausea, difficulties involving the functioning of the kidneys, prostate gland, or urinary passages, and albuminuria of pregnancy. The labeling further represented and suggested that the article would speed recovery in many diseases, from colds to pneumonia; that it would keep the kidneys, lungs, and pores efficient; that it would enable one to know the thrill of being fully alive, keen, alert, and ready for strenuous problems; that it would supply liquid energy; that it would assure that vital food elements would be carried to the cells; that it would insure better assimilation and elimination; that it would help the blood to repair body damage; that it would normalize the colon; and that it was an answer to health problems and would be effective to maintain health. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: October 25, 1945. Hiram Ricker & Sons, Poland Springs, Maine, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1875. Misbranding of lime juice. U. S. v. 1,811 Cases of Lime Juice. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 18998. Sample No. 8160-H.)

LIBEL FILED: January 22, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 7, 1945, by the Seminole Fruit & Preserving Co., Inc., from Little River, Fla.

PRODUCT: 1,811 cases, each containing 24 bottles, of *lime juice* at New York, N. Y. A recipe sheet was wrapped around each bottle.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle label) "Cobbs Lime Juice Natural Full Strength Unsweetened Use the same as fresh fruit juice, as this is Undiluted Lime Juice No Artificial Coloring or Flavor is used. Contains ¼ of 1% Sodium Benzoate as a preservative * * * Net Contents 6 Fl. Ozs."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the bottle label, "It has more important Citric Acid than any other Fruit Juice," was misleading since it suggested that the citric acid content of the article was of

some nutritional or therapeutic significance, whereas it was not of nutritional or therapeutic significance.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the wrapper were false and misleading since the article was not pure lime juice but contained added benzoate of soda; the article would not be effective to produce good health and to prevent or correct the conditions stated and implied; and it would not be effective for reducing: "Pure Lime Juice—For Good Health! * * * Health Hint * * * an aid to sharpen jaded appetites. * * * Men and women inclined towards obesity have found a natural healthful medium for reducing * * * recognized as a natural remedy for many ills of the body. Very few people truly understand its therapeutic value to good health. * * * beneficial to good health. * * * Dermatologists have found that pure Lime Juice may be used in the treatment of various skin diseases caused by impure blood * * * Pure Lime Juice in treating Arthritis, Rickets, Rheumatism and Scurvy * * * Pure Lime Juice will activate sluggishness and help in the elimination of uric acid from the human body * * * Lime Juice in water on rising and retiring will help in reducing overweight. Countless women and men have discovered this gentle, natural aid to obesity."

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: April 3, 1946. The Seminole Fruit & Preserving Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

1876. Misbranding of Digestive Tablets and Roundworm Tablets. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Roundworm Tablets and 342 Bottles of Digestive Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17290. Sample Nos. 22495-H, 22496-H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 22, 1945, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 24, 1944, and July 29, 1945, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn.

PRODUCT: 69 125-tablet bottles of *Roundworm Tablets* and 342 75-tablet bottles of *Digestive Tablets* at Bloomington, Ill.

Examination showed that the *Roundworm Tablets* contained 0.41 grain of nicotine sulfate in each tablet; and that the *Digestive Tablets* consisted essentially of calcium and magnesium carbonates, with negligible proportions, if any, of papain, pancreatin, and pepsin.

LABEL, IN PART: "Roundworm Tablets For Poultry [or "Digestive Tablets"] * * * Distributed by G. C. Heberling Co., Bloomington, Ill."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Roundworm Tablets*, Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be effective to remove any species of roundworm that infests poultry, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose.

Digestive Tablets, Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Digestive Tablets" was misleading since the product possessed no significant digestive properties; the label statement, "Heberlings Digestive Tablets are helpful as a temporary relief in cases of acid indigestion, dyspepsia * * * fermentation," was misleading since the article would not accomplish the results implied; and the label statement, "Active Ingredients: Papain, pancreatin, pepsin," was misleading since the article possessed no significant proportions of the drugs named.

DISPOSITION: September 27, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1877. Misbranding of Pursin Hematinic & Stomachic Tonic. U. S. v. 34 Cases of Pursin Hematinic & Stomachic Tonic and approximately 6,000 leaflets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 16708. Sample No. 7265-H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 23, 1945, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By McKesson and Robbins, Inc. The product was shipped from Bridgeport, Conn., on or about April 11, 1945, and the leaflets were shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about March 30, 1945.